[For Additional City, Intelligence see Fifth Page.] THE MISSIO'S HOUSE OF THE PRO-TESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF

THE UNITED STATES. A mee', ong was held last evening at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce, Rev. M. A. Le Wolfe Howe, D. D., rector, for the purpose of raising contributions for the enlargement of the "Mission House," situated in this city, and its clearance from debt, all the particulars of which occur in the remarks appended. The meeting was well attended, and was opened with the usual Church service of singing and prayer, by the rector. We noticed a large number of the prominent clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church present, and a spirit of great interest in the object of the meeting was mani-

Bishop Thomas A. Vail, of the Diocese of Kansas, stated in his introductory remarks that in the year 1864 a mission house was established for the first time, for the purpose of preparing men for the missionary work in Africa to preach the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, for the enthe Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, for the enlightenment and conversion of its people. This mission bouse was then located in Gambier, Ohio, established in the month of September. It was tell, however, that such an institution should be located at a more important and accessible point of our country, nearer the more populated districts, and accessible to these when returning from their missions. those who, returning from their missionary fields from time to time, could come and stay, give experience to those in preparation for simi-lar labors, and impress them with the spirit of missionary labor. A plan was effected by which the mission house, in the coarse of the last year, was removed from Gambier to this city.

The noble liberality of the city had procured a building. We have commenced; we feel the

necessity that this work should prosper, and we wish earnest Christian people to help us for th extension of our Church, and the carrying of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ to the heathen of the world. We lay this subject before your Christian judgment—your Christian conscience-hoping that you will be actuated by the Holy Spirit to hetp us in your liberality for the extension of Christ's Church and the

spreading of His holy word.

Rev. Mr. Howe, the rector of the phurch, remarked that he had been desired to speak to the congregation upon the importance of this mission house and its enlargement. All know that, under the influence of the late revered Bishop, a theological seminary was established in West Philadelphia, at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Walqut streets, and there has now become affillated with that institution this mission house, located at the corner of Lancaster avenue and Thirty sixth street. On that mission house, as you pass by the heights of West Phila-delphia on some fine day, you will see a white flag, with the word "Foreign Mission" im-printed upon it; and if you enter that building you will find there some twenty students, are applying themselves to work, qualifying themselves to carry the Gospel to the ends of the earth; you will and presiding over that institution the Rev. J. G. Auer, who has been a missionary on the coast of Africa for some years past, and with him, abiding there for a time, the Right Rev. Bishop Payne, who for thirty years has been engaged in the missions upon the African coast. Such is the "Mission House.

I hardly need tell you, Christian friends, that the cause of foreign missions in the Protestant Episcopal Church is at a fearfully low ebb. say it with deep sadness of heart, that to the lack of interest in foreign missions throughout all the years of our history, I attribute, more than to any other cause, our slow progress in these United States. For it seems to me that a Church like this, having a pure Scriptural doctrine, a primitive and acostolic ministry, hav-ing a worship which adjusts to all tastes— the taste of the cultivated and the taste of the simple-if we only were animated with the spirit of Christ, and trying to do Carist's work, by dispensing His gospel to all the suffering ranks of mankind, it would have attracted all eyes, and made us to stand forth from the heterogeneous sects around us, who are going on in their extension from division to subdivision as years roll on. Christian men will go where there is Christian life and its demonstration in works; and although we have all these marks of the original Church, until we have the original, apostolic iprimitive spirit of the Church, we cannot hope to do our legitimate work among men.

We have drifted away from our mother. We came out of the Church of England when her spiritual life was exceedingly low. Through the whole eighteenth century, that Church although keeping the forms of worship, was yet lifeless; and as you know, through all Europe at the close of the last century, especially in France, there was a prevalence among intelligent people of wide-spread infidelity; and the Church, you will notice, in that century, did very little, almost nothing, for the dispensing of the Gospel to the heathen. But now the Church of England has changed her front upon that matter, and is now sending her missionaries to all lands, and at this moment she has more Bishops in the foreign field than she has at

I believe in my heart that it is in that work of the Church of England that she has such a hold upon the sympathies of the English people. You all know what the Moravian Church has done in this work. Its home is in a little town of Germany, Hemback. Its missionaries are in all lands, and God is caring for it.

For the education of the clergy there exists in our land, in different parts, eight theological schools. Why should not the foreign missionaries be educated in these schools? What is the use of a Mission House for the express purpose of educating foreign missionaries? These are the questions which come up in the will give you one reason immediately why we cannot depend upon our theological seminaries for the furnishing of our foreign missionaries, The past tells us that we cannot depend upon The past plainly informs us that, of all who are therein educated, not one in one hundred will devote himself to this work. reason is that they educate ministers for the home field; that is their specific undertaking. We want a school that is pervaded with a special missionary spirit for this special work of

The constantly increasing population, the increase of parishes, make a corresponding increase of ministers, and so few is the supply to the number needed, that almost all who are instructed in our theological schools are engaged before they take holy orders. Consequently, it any good young man, who has devoted himself in his own heart to the foreign missionary work, goes to one of these schools, the probabillity is that the influence of the place will be such that he will be diverted from his original purpose, and instead of going abroad to carry the Gospel to the heathen, he will be attracted by some more comfortable place at home, where there will be plenty of friends to tell him his talents can be well employed, and therefore no need of this self-sacrifice. Therefore I say that the establishment of a Mission House, for the purpose of educating men for the foreign mis sions, is a most auspicious and happy event in the history of our Church.

In the first place, it holds out the missionary idea. It prevents us from shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a work to be done somewhere class besides the country where we live. I confess that my eyes are gladdened as I pass over to the divinity school in West Philadelphia, and see that flag, with its blood-red letters and blood-red cross, in the midst of them. It is just what we want to make day-laborers, blessed by God, go forth in this grand work of enlightenment to the barbarians and heathens who know no God. It is just what we want to where class besides the country where we live. who knew no God. It is just what we want to make a young man determine what shall be his career in life by the selfless question, "Am I not called by the providence of God and by the spirit of my Master? Am I not called to conse-crate my life and labor to His services?" As llustrating this fact, let me tell you in this misionhouse are twenty young men assembled for education to do a specific work. They have come far and near. Some of them from the Island of Hayti; some from the Barbadoes; some

of them are Europeans, Here are these twenty men to work for the oreign missions. Why do we want a special house for their education as foreign missionaries?

cisely that they have the same education as ministers do. We can get for that work in the Mission House, material which we would not send to theological schools. We can get in it artisans—men who have been employed in the industrial pursuits of life, and who will be better qualified on that account—men who better qualified on that account—men who have no heed of much literary attainments—men who, if they were to attempt to qualify themselves for the missionary work at home, would be required to go through a long period of study, and it would take some until matured life before they could be taken into holy orders. We need elementary instruction in the common and the state of the st and most important branches of learning.

They need to learn household economics, fo they are going to live in places where they will not be able to command their own servants, but will have to know and learn themselves. They will have to apply their own hands, and teach others the knowledge of the Gospel, to make themselves comfortable and respectable in life. They need, also, some sort of an education in mechanics. They should be taught in a moderate way a little civil engineering, to know how bridges are made, and how roads are to be cat: a knowledge of carpentering, for wherever the Gospel reaches there it is necessary to have churches and chapels to worship in.

All of you have observed that wherever th Gospel is carried, there civilization goes with it; and he who lives in a mud but, when he begins to understand that he is a man, he becomes a man, and aspires to have some better and more comfortable home. And all these practical things of daily life our foreign missionaries must know, and they never can or will learn them in theological seminaries. They must have a knowledge of the nations they intend to visit, and the opinions that prevail in heather

They must know the peculiarities of the religions they have to encounter, and must be taught the history of Christian Mission. They must know the habits, the peculturities and languages, of the different tribes and nations, and above all things, they must live in, and breathe all the while, a missionary spirit. They should be under the training of one who has been actually on the neld, and knows whereof he speaks. A man filled with missionary enthusiasm, heart will counsel and warm the hearts of those gathered around him.

They need to be in constant home intercourse with returning missionaries; and this is one of the points of our Mission House, for we keep two chambers there for the accommodation of those missionaries who return to the United States for the recovery of their health; and they are here domiciled, and set at the table with the young men who, in the inordinary intercourse love an opportunity of gaining suggestions and acquaintance, and are infused by the zerious missionary spirit, whereby they are beneated and uplifted in their work.

We of the Episcopal Church must have our hearts touched and warmed to this work. Let us be liberal with means and men, and the missionary are will pervade all our prayers. Le us be liberal to provide, out of our abundance for the education of the mission workers who are to carry the light to dark places; for "he that watereth shall be watered.

Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Philadelphia, the next speaker, remarked that there was great reason to apprehend a continuance of just precisely that condition of things which we now observe in the Church, viz., a coldness and in difference os the great subject of religion at large. Can there be a plainer message in all the Gospel than this:-"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature?" Is not the Church, ts negligence and coldness, losing evidence that her members are the friends of Christ-that her disciples are the chosen ones to accomplish this work? The question has often been asked, whether this Mission House was under the care of the Church, to be upheld by it? I have invariably answered that I believed that God has commenced to make it an interest to the churchmen of Philadelphia, and they have answered warmly and gladly. And that I believe the intererest in the Church at large is so great that there is no possibility of a failure,

But when I notice around me evidence of a lack of interest, I must say to you, my brethren, let us feel as if we were called upon to work harder for this lack of interest. Nothing can be clearer than that the Church regaled just precisely such an institution, and if I had charge of it, and it were in my power, I would put a wall around this Mission House, and would not in the come law tills. put in force some law like that which prevails in Girard College, and not allow a minister, in search of a warden, or vestryman or a person to take charge of a church, to come

This has been the great difficulty in most theoogical schools, in trying to educate young men for foreign work. I was informed, but a short time since, that in a class of graduates of one of these schools, applications had been received from all parts of the country for every man. No chance for educating foreign missionaries there, when the home demand far exceeds the number studying. We must have a missionary training school, to be exempt from these applications. I believe young men that enter that institution are required to give pledges that they will go to the foreign missions. The other theological schools can supply ministers for this country; this school should supply those for the Christian work in far-off and darkened countries. These men ought to be instructed for the peculiarities of the missionary work. They require to know thousands of things not necessary to the preachers at home.

If this good thought for the enlightenment of those ignorant of a Saviour's love would inspire all our friends with confidence and faith, God's blessing will rest upon this institution. bearts should be renewedly interested in its support, and the Churches of the land would see in it the requisite to a successful would see in it the requisite to a successful building up of God's people, and the wide-spread knowledge of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The principal of the Mission House, J. G. Auer, spoke of some of his reminiscences in Africa. The Africans, he said, have a belief that after God formed the earth He retired bind the high mountains in the centre of Africa. hid Himself up, and lorgot everybody; and they say He does not care for them, and why need they care for Him? There is no hope, no spirit no energy in the people. They are not incited to any energy. The summer, with its heat, its warm sun shining down upon them, and sur-rounded by everything in rich luxuriance, tends to make them still more listless and uncaring for their welfare.

But when this lethargy is once broken down and the light of the Gospel is diffused in their midsi, and they learn and believe that they are men, with souls to save; when they once know that knowledge will increase their happiness and better their condition, then their thirst for the truths of the Bible and the opportunities of

earning is in-atiable. Although the difficulties in giving them the Gospel-by going in their mids are great, yet the fruits of the labors will satisfy. It needs no great mind, rich talents; it needs only a good heart, and a somewhat general knowledge the important things necessary to enter into the service of Christ Jesus; and I believe, if we but try, God gives success. It is difficult to give them any impression of our learning in general about reading or writing, because at first when we arrive, we know not their language. Slowly we learn, picking up a word here and there with its definition, and by degrees form a dictionary, and then we are better prepared to ge

on with our work We want this Mission House in or ler that many of these great difficulties can be removed. desire to give the student a general idea of the language, and of the work to be done there. We want to give him an idea of the peculiar, the of the people, and teach him how to secure the attention of the wild boys whom he will have to teach. Their odd ways—how, at first, they will laugh and shout and run away, when you speak to them; but how by deprees you will be able to teach from the Bible. Give them a little know-ledge of the use of arithmetic; tell them now to count and how to spell, and give the meaning of the words. All these things will be done at dist slowly; but, as their minds are opened to the increasing benefit of the knowledge, they will study all the time, and want you continually with them. Teach our missionary workers how to treat them with kindness, pever to give way

Because foreign missionaries do not mean pre | to their wishes, nor give them anything; for it cleely that they have the same education as | you give them one numbered times and release the next, they will hold an inveterate butred

against you all the time.
Where the missionaries have been, toere have been erected schools, and day after day, in regular succession, never missing, you will see native young men studying diligently, and after they have learned to understand themselves, they start off, through the deep ravines and tangled woods, to spread the glad news and to teach others. It used to be an impossible thing for a missionary, after starting a school, to remain a long time, and when he did leave it was with the greatest of difficulty. For the men, fearing that he might not return, and thirsting for knowledge, would not let him go, or if they did, made him promise to come back soon.

You know not with what eagerness the young and old will gather around a teacher or minister. when he comes into a village, where he has been preceded by the Word of God. Hundreds and hundreds of the youth and aged will come from neighboring towns, and from round about places, to hear of that name which already they begin to love. As an instance of their desire to hear the Word of God, I will illustrate by an

episode in my own experience.

I was in a village, which I had just reached, after coming a long distance, when two braway, gigantic Africans accossed me, desiring that I should go and preach for them. I told them of my weariness, and that I was lame from exer-tion. With that, they lifted me on to their brawny shoulders, and carried me to their village, where a large concourse of people were gathered, and to whom I preached. You know not the want of preachers and teachers in that land, where light has just began to dawn on the

darkened minds of the people.
This Mission House is the necessary establish ment where they can be furnished. Now, we come to you with these facts, and ask you, as Christians, to help us in this great work. We have a fine lot, 120 feet front by 190 feet deep, and a large, well-furnished building, but it is now lull, and we need more room and more money. We dare not turn away any who desire to consecrate their lives to Christ, as "the field is white to the harvest, and the laborers are few." We make our needs known to the people

and the Church.
We need at once to enlarge our building to accon modate fifty students. We need at once for students now in the house, and not provided for, eight scholarships at \$300 each a year. need twenty-six additional scholarships at \$300 s year each, and an amount for teachers' salaservants wages, books, incidentals, etc., making a total necessary for a right carrying or of this work, of about \$40,000. We cry unto the Lord for all this, for it is His work, and He bade us do it; and we cry also unto the Church, for the respon-ibility of doing the work is upon her conscience, and we feel confident that she will

Bishop Vall, in his closing remarks to the congregation, said nothing more could be added to what already had been set forth by the proce-ding speakers. He would ask the people to bear t ever in mind, that the salvation of many soullepended upon the immediate help and work of Mission House. The object was a grand one In this Christmas season and advent year, God had given us many blessings. In return, let us be liberal, and labor for Christ. Let us remember the beautiful words of the poet, so expressive of the importance of godly work and the shortnes of time:-

"The world is grown old and her pleasures are past The world is grown old and her form cannot last, The world is grown old and trembles for lear, For sorrows abound and the end draweth near." The benediction was then offered, and the con-

gregation dispersed. A CHARGE AGAINST A REVENUE ASSESSOR -Mr. Johnson's appointee to succeed Major Sween, as revenue assess or of the second district was Mr Calhonn M. Derringer, formerly clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Poor. Mr. Derringer, Henry and Charence, bis sons, (the latter a mere act, and John T. Faunce, a member of the Bar, No. 522 Walnut street, were all heard before Ald, Bestler on Saturday, on the charge of a conspiracy to extermoney from a distiller of whisky, upon whose pre-mises they had made a descent.

The notes of the testimony, as inscribed upon his docket by Ald. Beltler, are these:

Wm. H. Wright, sworn—I reside at 1221 Market street, and have a distillery at 1725 Jones street; my distillery was seized about the 20th of this month; I had been out of town a day, and was notified while away of its seizure; I returned home on a Friday evening, and went to my place of business, where I found three persons, who re-fused to admit me, at first, the persons were Mr. McQuinn and the two sons of C. M. Derbusiness of the place was stoppe and things were mixed up generally; the hinges were unscrewed from the door and the connection pipe twisted off the whisky and low wines had run together the watchman, Rogers, had been removed, and Mr. McQuinn was put on the young Derringers said they had received orders from their ran not to let any one in a law content. ders from their pap not to let any one in; a lawyer, named Faunce, visited me the next day; he was introduced to me as Mr. Faunce; I think McQuinn introduced me; Faunce said he had been sent for to come there: McQuinn and Faunce talked together some time, after which McQuinn told me the case could be settled, and wanted to know how much I would give to have it settled; I said I was not in fault, and ought not to pay anything; I finally told him that sooner than have my business stopped 1 would give \$400 or \$500; McQuinn told Faunce this, who said he would try to fix the matter up in the best manner he could, and then he went out after the lapse of two or three hours Faunce came back and talked to McQuinn, who said it could not be settled for less than \$1000 or \$1200: I told him I could not pay that amount of money: Mc Quinn and I talked together for some time, and I concluded, rather than have my business stopped to pay this amount of money; Faunce said if it was settled that way I could go on with the busiwas settled that way I could go on with the business right away, as he would get an order to that effect; Faunce went away, and on his return Mc-quisn gave up possession to Rogers, my first watchman; Faunce told me to meet him at his office, and I went there two days afterwards; his office is in Walnut street, near Fifth: I told Faunce I was unable to raise the money, and he said he would see the parties, but I don't know that he mentioned any names; he told me to wait at his office until he came back, but I could not, as I had business he then proposed to meet me at the Gibusiness; he then proposed to meet me at the Gi-rard House, and I met him there; he then said the outside parties were not willing to settle, and he would have to go on: McQuinn came to the Girard House before Faunce, so we all three were there together, I remarked to Faunce he

were there together, I remarked to Faunce he would have to make the best of it, and we parted; McQuinn and I returned to the distillery, and McQuinn retook possession of it from Rogers.

Cross-examined—I made my application for license last May; in September or October I made application under the new law; I had a bonded warehouse at the time; Mr. Rogers was appointed inspector about the lith or 12th of October; I knew I had not violated the law, but I offered to pay the four or five hundred dollars so as to go on with my business: I paid no money to either of with my business; I paid no money to either of the defendants; I saw C. M. Derringer after the seizure, and he asked me if I knew of any improper conduct on his part, or on that of any one related to him by blood; he asked about Mr. Kueashunting up evidence against him or members of his family, and 1 told him he was doing so; I don't know what else I said, but whatever I did say was the truth; Derringer also told me that the case ought to be settled as a part of the property of the settled as a part of the property case ought to be settled up, as he did not think I had violated the law myself, and he was willing to do anything to let me out; I think Derringer aid whisky had been removed, and he had foun the place unlocked on one occasion, but let me off then; I was not at the place to either remove whisky or unlock it, and I did not understand how he could let me off; he did not tell me I was

not keeping books properly; Derringer has my books; my brother might have taken a letter to Faunce to come up and see me.
Examination direct—When Derringer asked me about charges against bimself or family he first administered an oath to me.

administered an oath to me.

D. C. McLunn sworn—I reside at 247 south Ninth street; I was watchman in charge of the distillery; on Thursday evening, at ten o'clock of the last week, I got a note from Clarence Derringer, saying his father wanted me at the first hotel in Seventeenth street, above Market; I went and found the father on Eighteenth street, he directed me to take charge of the place of Wright; he sent me for a screw-driver to remove a hasp, the man in charge saying e had no key to the lock; Derringer told me take an account of what was there; I remained all night, the oldest son remaining a part of the night, I sent for Faunce at the solicitation of Wright, I mentioned Faunce to him after Wright said he had been in the country and supposed everything was going on according to law, and he sup-posed Rogers got him in the sovape; I told him it oc-curred to me that Faunce was just the man he want ed to see the parties and get what he wanted; I anew the fact that Faunce had been connect for Derringer's one or two cases; I selected Faunce on

account of his character; Mr. Wright's brothe secount of his character, Mr. Wright's brother went after Fance; I talked to Wright at what he would be willing to no before Faun's came, and he made the proposition that if things were fixed up so he could go on again, he would give four hundred dollars and pay Faunce liberally if he arranged it, he said he did not want to pay other parties, but would pay Faunce liberally, and named two hundred dollars as the sum he would give him. I told Faunce what Wright said, and Faunce stated that he believed Wright was hones, and he would do believed Wright was bones, and he would do the best he could for him, but did not wish so large an smount as a two hundred dollar fee for getting hold of the parties and inducing them to take the sum for a settlement, which was \$500; I talked to Wright again, and said as three men were the informers, he had a terrieave the amount to be given discretionary with Faunce I though some would satisfy the complainants in the case. and Faunce said he would not go above the amount if he could possible fix it. Faunce went tway, and on his return he said he could not make the arrangement with the amount imited; there were parties in the matter he had no idea of, and such persons as be could not make arrangements with for that sum that their figure was considera-bly higher, and he believed he could effect the sethement for \$500. Wright hesitated a little and said he had better do that, and if Faunce could so arrange it he could have \$200 also: Faunce went away and returned in the afternoon, telling in to give the key of the place to Rogers, as there was no objection to Mr. Rogers being allowed to re-main on. I (hink Faunce said it would be all right; I don't remember that he showed me authority for his actions; he gave me the idea that he had au-thority.

Alderman Bettler. Then you, as a United States officer, put in charge of a place by Mr. Berringer, surrendered it to Mr. Faunce without any author-

Witness. Mr. Faunce had a paper in his hand that I supposed was authority I would take Faunce's statement, and I believed he had authority from Colonel Derringer; he said he had effected the arrangement, and so instructed me to let Rogers the arrangement, and so instructed me to let Rogers take charge of the place: I think I asked Faunce the question, and he said it would be all right to let Rogers have the place; as a United States officer, I believed Faunce, because I knew he was engaged in making the arrangements.

At this stage of the case Mr. Cassidy asked for a continuance, as he had a prior engagement to attend to, and the case went over until Monday.

WHO PAYS FOR THE STAMP!-The annexed Correspondence between Collector Stoanaker and Commissioner Rollins, is self-explanatory:

Collector's Office, U. S. Internal Revenue, First District, Pa.—247 S. Third St., Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1866.—Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, B. C.—Sir: I submit the following quantity: mit the following question, predicated upon the enclosed evidence, arising out of a case now under consideration by me:
In giving a receipt, who is required to affix the internal revenue stamp, the person giving or re-

In the person giving of re-ce'ving a receipt!

In my indgment, while a receipt is a matter of courtesy and right due to the person making the payment, it is questionable whether the person benefited should pay for the legality of his re-ceipt, when it is his right as a protection. It is the practice, I am informed, of all the corporate bodies in this city, to make the person paying the money pay for the internal revenue stamp affixed to the receipt, and therefore I consider the settle-ment of this mooted question, by the ruling of the Department, beneficial to the service and ad-vantageous to the public, independent of the fact

that upon this ruling I shall dispose of the case now undetermined by me.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest con-venience, I am truly yours,

A. B. SLOANAKER, Collector.

Treasury Department. Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, Dec. 25, 1806.—A. B. Stoanaker, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, First District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sir: In answer to your letter of December 20, asking who is required to stamp a receipt, I have to say that any person who issues an unstamped receipt, with the intent to evade the provisions of the law, becomes liable to the penalty of \$50 in the law provided, and that the receipt so issued shall be deemed invalid and of no effect. In relation to the other question asked by you, I would state that it is not believed to be incumbent upon this office to decide who shall pay for the stamp to be placed upon a receipt.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner. receipt.

CAMBEN AFFAIRS.

A HAPPY FAMILY .- On Saturday evening two women, with seven children, applied at the Station House for lodgings. They represented the Station House for lodgings. They represented they were from Ohio, and had travelled all the way on foot, and that they were on the way to the mountains. When questioned as to what mountains, they replied the mountains in Jersey, where, one of them said, her "folks" lived. Their personal appearance was not very prepossessing, as their heads had the appearance of six months at least. They were ragged and dirty, and when accommodated with a cell, all huddled together like so many pigs, youngest child was about one year and oldest seven years old, and, notwithstanding being surrounded with poverty and dirt, were happy, and indulged in singing while confined in the cell. In the morning they were permitted to depart, and were last heard from as being on the other side of the bridge at Cooper's creek, where, having built a large fire, they were preparing to spend the night.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. - Anna Maria Fisher came to the Station House on Saturday evening, and told his Honor the Mayor that she could not live with her husband. He was in the habit of getting drunk, and coming home and beating her. She had been "living out," and that morning he went to the house and struck her in the face, grasped her by the arm, and kicked her in the side. The Mayor issued a warrant, and Officer Gilbert was instructed to bring him to the Station House. His wife had him committed to prison, a short time since, for seducing her child, aged fifteen years; but he was subsequently released at her earnest solici-

CONNUBIAL FELICITY. - George Roath was arrested by Special Officer Lomacks for assaulting his wife, and breaking a looking-glass valued at \$12. Roath lives in the South Ward, and is in the habit of imbibing a little too much of "Jersey lightning," which makes him feel light-headed, and unconscious of what he li doing. About I o'clock on Sunday morning he was in this state, and on going home adminis tered to his better half a sound thrashing for some imaginary fault. She cried murder, which attracted the attention of the above-mentloned officer, who took Roath before the Mayor. He was committed in default of ball.

SLIGHT FIRE.-Last evening, about halfpast 6 o'c'ock, a coal cell lamp on the bureau in one the rooms of the house, No. 42 North Third street, occupied by Mrs. Peak, was anocked off, and the contents scattered over the floor. The carpet took fire, and but for the presence of mind of one of the inmates, who smothered the flames with quilts, a disastrous are would have resulted.

THE LATE ROBBERY .- In addition to the things carried off from the house at Fifth and Walrut streets, mentioned in Friday's Telsoraph, the thieves took with them about \$70 and a number of blankeis. Five wemen and men have been arrested upon the charge, but nothing has as yet transpired to criminate them. They were all committed to prison to await an investigation.

Robbery.-The house of John Gray, in Fifth street, above Plum, was entered during Friday night, through the back door, and robbed of \$7 and a pair of boots and pants. No arrests were made. Gray is a poor man, and the money stolen was all he had. The mean scoundrels, it caught, ought to be severely punished.

Lodgers.—During the past year over three thousand lodgers made application for "a night's lodging" at the Camden Station House, and were accommodated.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT-A FIVE-STORY STORE AND Basement, No. 18 North FIFTH Street, Inquire on the premises.

Also, Rooms to rent.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

INTHE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPH A.
JOHN D. WELLS AND WIFE vs. JOHN B. WHIT-NET.
Vend. Exp. Covenant. June Term 1865. No. 119.
The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court raised by the sale of the following described Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ to witt-All that certain lot situate in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, beginning at northeast corner Passeumk road and Reed street, and extending thence northward along the east side of Passyunk road is feet; thence castward at right angles with said Passyunk road 35 feet 9 inches there southward at right angles with said Reed street, and along the west side of a two-feet-wide alley leading into the said Reed street, is feet 9% inches and thence westward along the porth side of said Reed streets? feet to the place of beginning—will meet the parties interested in the said innd at his office, No. 252 South THIRD Street on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the pulposes of his appointment 12 28 fmw5t

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